

On 1827



A NEW
HOLIDAY
RESORT

PRICE SIXPENCE.

FINLAND:

THE LAND OF A THOUSAND LAKES

A New Holiday Resort

Published by

THE TOURIST SOCIETY IN FINLAND

(TURISTFÖRENINGEN I FINLAND)

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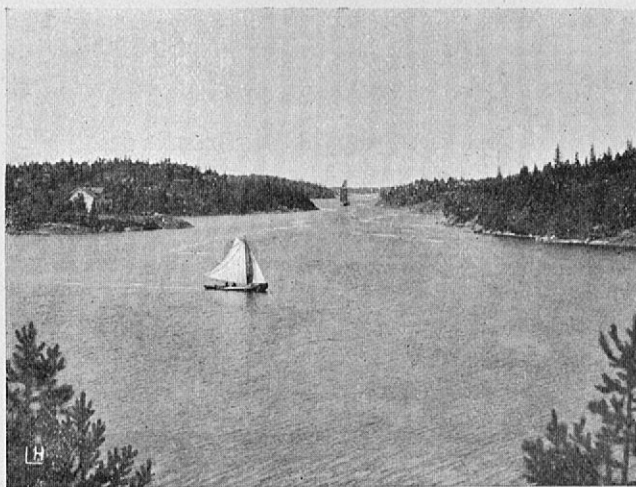
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1909

HELSINGFORS
YLOPISTON
KRAASTO



MARKET PLACE, ÅBO.



BARÖSUND FJORD.

WILHELM
VON SÖLBY
OTSAURIX

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INTENDING TOURISTS from the United Kingdom should note that Steamer and Finnish Rail Tickets, Guides, and all further information, etc., etc., can be obtained from

—≡— JOHN GOOD & SONS, LTD. ≡—
HULL.

TELEGRAMS: "GOODSONS, HULL."

TELEPHONES: NOS. 142 AND 1531.

AMERICAN TOURISTS should note that all information can be obtained from the FINLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY AGENCY, 15 State Street, New York.

FINLAND:

— THE LAND OF A THOUSAND LAKES —

A NEW HOLIDAY RESORT.

THE tourist who wishes to get away from the bustle and excitement of the continental seaside place, and is weary of the usual tourist routes; who desires a change which will make for economy and yet effect a cure for overwrought nerves and tired brains; who longs for the freshness and unspoiled charm of an unsophisticated country, but is unwilling to renounce the comforts of modern travelling—cannot do better than decide upon Finland as the scene for a holiday tour. Finland combines the advantages of a much-frequented country with the interest of an unexplored land. Steamers and railways take you in every direction, and on your journeys you will find mile after mile of uncultivated land, virgin pine and fir forest, thousands of lakes, and here and there a magnificent waterfall, or river whose rapids rush with lightning speed to the sea without. The air is exceptionally bracing, the beauty of the scenery is great and has a peculiarity of its own. The fishing is splendid. Trout, salmon and grayling await you in rivers which simply teem with fish, and if you are a keen shot you will have plenty of opportunity of using your gun, for there are wild duck, capercaillie, blackcock and true hazel grouse to be brought down. The open season for elk occurs during the first week of September, when an allotted number of males are shot yearly.

How to get to this enchanted land is easily told. Royal Mail Passenger Steamers of the FINLAND LINE leave Hull twice weekly. These steamers are absolutely first-class, and constructed in accordance with the most modern ideas of passengers' comfort, the whole accommodation being most luxurious, and the cuisine excellent.

First-class passenger steamers also leave Stockholm every day, Lubeck every Saturday, and Stettin every Wednesday, for the chief ports of Finland.

Of the passage from Hull to Copenhagen, the half-way house of the journey, there is not much to say. After leaving the Humber, the run across the North Sea only occupies 32 hours, when the coast of Denmark is sighted, with low-lying land sloping up here and there to inconsiderable elevations. This part of the tour is most enjoyable, the steamer passing through the large fishing fleets on the Dogger Bank in the North Sea, and then through the Skagerrack, Cattegat and the Sound with pretty views on both sides, till the vessel steers in between **Elsinore**, with its ancient castle wherein Hamlet is supposed to have found a grave, and its huge sanatorium, and **Helsingborg**, the two towns connected by a big train-carrying ferry. Here the course to Copenhagen is entered upon. After the barren stretches of the open sea, it is companionable to be once more in the midst of shipping. There is glorious sunshine in the Sound, and the dark woods of the Danish and Swedish coasts on either side make a pretty and restful picture to the eye.

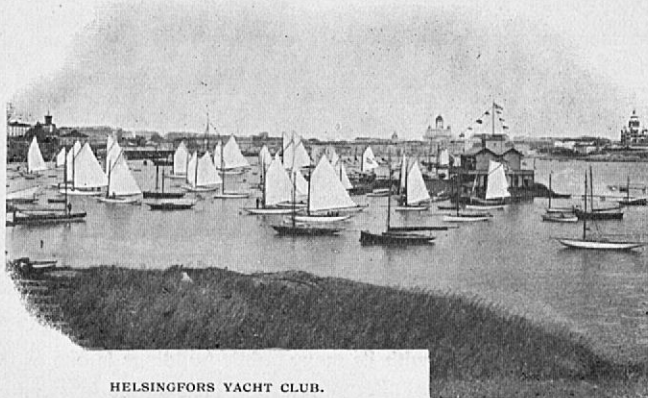
Leaving Copenhagen, the traveller will be struck by the wonderful brightness and dreamy stillness of the northern Summer nights. (The months of June, July and August are preferable for making a Finnish holiday tour.) Passing the islands of **Bornholm** and **Gothland**, low granite rocks rising out of the blue waters and washed smooth by wind and wave, will gradually appear. These are the outposts of Finland.

Through a labyrinth of green islands and bare rocks, the steamer makes her way to **Helsingfors** or **Åbo**, whichever place has been chosen as a destination. Should Åbo be the case, you must not neglect visiting the OLD CATHEDRAL and the CASTLE now used as a museum. The new ART GALLERY is also worth seeing. Then go by train (five hours) to Hangö, a much frequented bathing place, and taking a coasting steamer, continue your journey among the islands, until you enter the harbour of Helsingfors, after a most pleasant journey of about eight hours.

Helsingfors.

Helsingfors, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Finland, with a population of about 140,000 inhabitants, is the seat of the Government, and the residence of the General Governor. It is situated on a neck of land projecting into the open sea. To the east and west, an archipelago of little islands spreads itself in infinite variety. The town gives the stranger a striking impression of order and cleanliness.

Hotels.—SOCIETETSHUSET, N. Esplanadgatan 13, HOTEL KÄMP, N. Esplanadgatan 29; HOTEL FENNIA, Mikaelsgatan 21; KLEINEH'S



HELSINGFORS YACHT CLUB.

HOTEL, near the Societetshuset; HOTEL PATRIA, Alexandersgatan, 17; PENSION CENTRAL, Alexandersgatan, 46; PENSION ANDERSON, Alexandersgatan, 44.

Restaurants.—OPERA KÄLLAREN, on the Theatre Esplanade, (music); KAPELLET, near the Market Place (music); KLIPPAN, on an island in the South Harbour (music, steamer every quarter of an hour from the South Harbour). A very lovely view of the open sea, and the harbour and the town is to be had from the verandah of this restaurant; BRUNNSHUSET, in Brunnspark, operettes are given in an open-air theatre during the summer season; HÖGHOLMEN, an island in the North Harbour, to which steamers run every half hour;

ALPHYDDAN, in Djurgården (a park outside the town, cab-hire from 1m. 25p. to 2 marks).

LAVATORIES AND PUBLIC BATHS.—4 Katrinegatan, near the Societetshuset; on the Theatre Esplanade; Vestra Kajen 14; and in Central Passage.

BANKS.—Finland's Bank, Nicolaigatan 8, open 11 to 3, Exchange Office open 10 to 3; Private Banks, all open 10 to 3.30: Föreningsbanken, Alexandersgatan 36; Nordiska Aktiebanken, Unionsgatan 32; Wasa Bank, S. Esplanadgatan 12; Nylands Bank, N. Esplanadgatan 15; Privat Banken, N. Esplanadgatan 19; Kansallispankki, Alexandersgatan 42; Kauppapankki, S. Esplanadgatan 16.

POST OFFICE, 6 Nicolaigatan.

Messengers can be had at the corner of Unionsgatan and the Market Square.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 9 N. Magasinsgatan, on the Kasärn Square.

BOOKSHOPS, in the N. Esplanadgatan.

Sporting articles can be obtained at STOCKMANN'S, 23 Unionsgatan; ONNI LINDEBÄCK, 30 Unionsgatan; HERMAN RENFORS 4 Mikaelsgatan (specialities: fishing tackle, bait, etc.).

The principal SHOPS are situated in the North Esplanade and Alexandersgatan.

Principal Sights.

The SENATE SQUARE, with its many public buildings is one of the finest sights of Helsingfors. Before reaching Helsingfors by steamer, the great Lutheran Church, NICOLAI KYRKAN, which forms one side of the Senate Square, is seen from a great distance, its dazzling whiteness looming against the sky. On leaving the harbour for the Senate Square you will find this church right in front of you; to the left the UNIVERSITY, and a little further up, the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY; to the right the SENATE HOUSE; and in the centre of the square the statue of ALEXANDER II. Crossing the square, you come to the corner of Nicolaigatan, where is the CENTRAL POST OFFICE. This street opens into another square, a small one, surrounded by the STÄNDERHUSET (the former House of the Diet), the STATSARKIV (the State Archives) and FINLAND'S BANK (the State Bank of Finland). THE HOUSE OF THE NOBILITY in Alexandersgatan, the RUSSIAN CATHEDRAL on

Skatudden, the new FOUNTAIN by W. Wallgren, in the Market Square. The FINNISH THEATRE and the ATHENÆUM, containing the PICTURE GALLERY of the Society of Arts, are situated on opposite sides of the RAILWAY SQUARE. The BOTANICAL GARDENS (entrance from Unionsgatan), the FIRE BRIGADE TOWER in Högbergsgatan, from which a splendid view of the town can be obtained, the statue of LÖNNROT in Andregatan, the POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE in the Sandvik Square.

The entrance to the harbour of Helsingfors is renowned for its beauty. From a distance of several miles the rocky shores of **Sveaborg** and the church spires of Helsingfors are to be seen, and the nearer you approach, more distinctly the various views open out before you.

After passing the narrow Sound between the fortified islands of Sveaborg you see on the left the BRUNNSPARK—a shady park on the mainland which has numbers of villas dotting its shores. In the park is the Brunnsark Restaurant, where operettes are given in an open-air Theatre during the summer months. Opposite the Brunnsark, on an island in the harbour lies the restaurant “Klippan”; on the right you see “Skatudden,” a new part of the town with its many quaint streets and houses, representing the modern Finnish architecture. At the mouth of the harbour lies the NYLANDS YACHT CLUB with its pavilion, where numbers of yachts and motor boats lie anchored, presenting a striking and animated picture, and between the Brunnsark and the town is the OBSERVATORY HILL, with its beautifully kept lawns and shrubbery, and its extensive view over the sea and the town.

The Quay where the large steamers are berthed is quite near the Market Place, and stretches in a semi-circle from the Brunnsark to the point of Skatudden. On Sundays when the many small steamers, sailing boats and steam launches are moving about in every direction, the harbour presents a very animated scene.

The so-called Esplanades run westward from the Market Place, and on either side of these lie the principal streets of Helsingfors, the North and South Esplanade Streets. The Esplanade is a beautiful promenade with green lawns, shady trees and beautiful flowers, with the restaurant “Kapellet” at one end and “Operakällaren” at the other.

Free concerts are given here twice a day, generally by a good Military Band. In the centre of the Esplanade stands the statue of Runeberg, and here the Finnish students often sing their national songs in honour of the poet who has best expressed the patriotic feelings of the nation.

Going eastward from the Market Place, we pass the RUSSIAN CATHEDRAL on our way to Skatudden. A fine view is obtained from the terrace round the church.

KAJSANIEMI is one of the prettiest parks of Helsingfors. In the cosy, old-fashioned restaurant on the shore of Tölö Bay the Students celebrate the 1st of May by giving an open-air concert to an audience of thousands of people. A bust of Fredrik Pacius, one of the pioneers of Finnish music, stands in the park.

The situation and surroundings of Helsingfors are particularly attractive. In the neighbourhood of the town are several much frequented restaurants situated among most charming scenery. A visit should be paid to ALPHYDDAN, a picturesque spot on a hill in Djurgården, with many charming views. Here, too, the students sing on the 1st of May. The FÖLISÖ, an island park lying about a half-hour's trip by steamer (from Sandvik harbour) presents much the same kind of scenery, though more wooded.

Ten minutes by steamer from the North Harbour lies HÖGHOLMEN, a small island. Here is a small zoological garden which is greatly frequented by the Helsingfors people, especially on Sundays when national dances in national costumes take place. The island is wooded, and laid out as a park; beautiful views are obtained from it of Helsingfors and its harbours.

During the hot summer months, the inhabitants of Helsingfors move into the country, and in consequence of this the islands of DRUMSÖ (to the west) and DEGERÖ (to the east) are covered with villas, and both east and west of these places, rocky shores, shady groves, the mainland on one side and the wide, boundless sea on the other, offer ideal situations for summer residences. Trips can be made to these places by small steamers, which start from the town harbours.

Helsingfors to Borgå.

A pleasant day trip can be made by steamer or rail to Borgå, the home of the poet Runeberg, and the artist Edelfelt. The journey by rail is uninteresting, while the trip by boat takes you through a lovely archipelago and is worth making on that account alone. The steamers "Borgå" and "Helsingfors" run daily. They start from the South Harbour near the Imperial Palace at 10.0 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., and leave Borgå at 7.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., the trip lasting four hours, each way. Meals can be had on board.



Borgå.

About 5,500 inhabitants, and a Bishopric.

Hotels.—Societetshuset and Phœnix.

Sights.—The CATHEDRAL, probably built in 1414, in Gothic style. The picture above the Altar is a copy of Leonardo da Vinci's "Holy Communion" by Deserneau in 1846. The GYMNASIUM built about 1750, at present contains the offices of the Clerical Administration. A picture by Thelning representing the opening of the first Diet in Borgå Cathedral in 1809, and portraits of all the Borgå Bishops are to be seen here. RUNEBERG'S HOME: the memory of the great Finnish national poet is inseparably associated with Borgå. It was

here he composed most of his beautiful poems (1837-1867). The state bought his home after his death and presented it to the town of Borgå. It can be visited any day between 11-2 and 3-4, Sundays 2-5; also at other times by special arrangement with the caretaker, entrance free. Runeberg's statue stands in the Esplanade. The TOWN HALL, built 1768, contains the historical museum of Borgå (open Sundays 1 to 2.30 p.m., Wednesdays and Saturdays 11 to 1, entrance fee 25 penni; also at any other time by arrangement with the Keeper, entrance fee 50 penni). On the left side of the river lies Borgå Cemetery on a beautiful high sandy ridge. Here Runeberg is buried. Here too, lies the Finnish national hero, Eugene Schauaman. A fine view of the town is had from Näsesten. BORGBACKEN, also bought by the state, lying north-west of the town, is a beautifully situated ancient rampart. The whole place is covered with very old pine-trees. In the time of Gustaf Wasa a castle stood on this plateau. It was probably destroyed in the war with the Russians in the time of Johan III.

The town consists of two very different parts, old and new Borgå. The narrow, crooked streets of the old town are very interesting.

EXCHANGE TABLE.

FMKS. 25 TO £1: 100 PENNI = 1 MARK.

GT. BRITAIN	FINLAND	GT. BRITAIN	FINLAND
1d. ....	... 10 Penni	5/-	Marks 6·25 Penni
3d. ....	... 30 "	6/-	7·50 "
5d. ....	... 52 "	7/-	8·75 "
6d. ....	... 63 "	8/-	10·00 "
10d.	Mark 1·04 "	9/-	11·25 "
1/-	" 1·25 "	10/-	12·50 "
2/-	" 2·50 "	15/-	18·75 "
3/-	" 3·75 "	20/-	25·00 "
4/-	" 5·00 "		

NOTE.—A better exchange for sums of 25/- and upwards is given.

Money can be exchanged at any of the Steamship Agents' Offices or on board the Steamers, and at all the Banks in Finland.

SPECIMEN ROUND TOURS.

In giving an outline of some of the most interesting tours in Finland, it is only intended to indicate what can be done in a reasonable time and at a reasonable cost.

••••• The Tourist Society in Finland •••••

whose address in Helsingfors is

NORRA ESPLANADGATAN 21,

will be only too pleased to give information or assistance
in regard to inland travel.

Whilst every endeavour has been made to give the most accurate information as to the sailings of the steamers, running of the trains, coaches, etc., the tourist should make a point of always verifying the hours by comparison with the current time tables.

From the information given here, Tourists should be able for themselves to extend and vary the specimen Tours, and any additional information required to enable them to do this will be gladly supplied by the Tourist Society (Telephone No. 752, Helsingfors).

The estimated prices for these tours

Include First-Class Fares by the Steamers, and
Second-Class Fares on the Railway.

Victualling on board the inland steamers and all living and hotel expenses ashore are NOT included in the price.

Hotel board and living in Finland is very cheap, and can be averaged at about 8/- per day.

SUMMARY

OF THE

— FOUR SPECIMEN TOURS —

Route No. 1. 15—20 days.

Helsingfors or Åbo or Hangö (steamer or rail)—Viborg (steamer) Rättijärvi (carriage)—Imatra (rail)—Vuoksenniska (steamer)—Nyslott Punkaharju (steamer)—Nyslott (steamer)—Kuopio (rail)—Kajana (steamer)—Vaala (boat)—Uleåborg (rail)—Tammerfors (rail)—Helsingfors, or Åbo, or Hangö.

Price:—1st Class Steamer, 2nd Class rail, about £4.

Route No. 2. 20 days.

Helsingfors, or Åbo, or Hangö (steamer or rail)—Viborg (rail) St. Petersburg (steamer)—Walamo (steamer)—Sordavala (rail)—Joensuu (steamer)—Nyslott—Punkaharju—Nyslott—Vuoksenniska (rail)—Imatra (rail)—Viborg (rail)—Helsingfors, or Hangö, or Åbo.

Price:—1st Class Steamer, 2nd Class Rail, about £3 : 10s.

Route No. 3.

Helsingfors (rail)—Tavastehus (steamer)—Kangasala (carriage)—Kangasala (rail)—Tammerfors (rail)—Helsingfors, or Åbo.

Price:—1st Class Steamer, 2nd Class Rail, about £1 : 12s.

Route No. 4. 2 days.

Helsingfors (rail)—Vesijärvi (rail)—Heinola (steamer)—Kosken-niska (boat down the rapids, drive to Kausala Station)—Kausala (rail) Helsingfors or Viborg.

Price:—1st Class Steamer and 2nd Class Rail, about £1 : 4s.

THE FOLLOWING ROUND TOURS ARE RECOMMENDED:

Route No. 1.

HELSINGFORS—VIBORG—RÄTTIJÄRVI—IMATRA—VUOKSEN-
NISKA—NYSLOTT—(PUNKAHARJU)—KUOPIO—KAJANA
—(SOTKAMO)—VAALA—MUHOS—ULEÅBORG—
TAMMERFORS—HELSINGFORS—
ÅBO (or HANGÖ).

This Tour will last about 15 to 20 days (from leaving Helsingfors to arriving back at Helsingfors, Åbo or Hangö), and the approximate cost of it will be about £4, excluding provisions on shore and all hotel expenses.

The journey from **Helsingfors** to **Viborg** can be made either by steamer or rail. The railway journey is not interesting, but is recommended as saving considerable time. The night-trains from Helsingfors to Viborg—Petersburg have very comfortable sleeping cars attached, and Viborg is reached early in the morning. Restaurants at the following stations: **Riihimäki**, **Lahti**, **Kouvola**, **Kaipiais**, and **Simola**. Many tourists prefer to change at Simola for Willmanstrand, and from there proceed by steamer to Nyslott. This arrangement has the advantage that the Saima Lake is crossed by day, while if the main route (Viborg—Imatra—Vuoksenniska) is followed, the crossing takes place by night, but on the other hand the renowned Falls of Imatra cannot then be included, except the journey is made from Willmanstrand by steamer to Jakosenranta or Vuoksenniska. If the journey from Helsingfors to Viborg is to be made by steamer, special enquiries must be made as to their times and days of departure.

These steamers start from the South Harbour. In ten minutes you pass **Sveaborg**, now a Russian fortress, built on seven islands and founded in 1749 by Augustin Ehrensvärd (when Finland was united with Sweden). In 1808-1809, the fortress, during the war

between Sweden and Russia, was treacherously given up to the enemy. Passing over SIBBOFJORD, the steamer continues eastwardly towards the picturesque PELLINGE SOUND and then towards the BAY OF LOVISA, where the ruins of SVARTHOLM are passed. This fortress also capitulated in 1808.

Lovisa.

Lovisa (about 3,000 inhabitants), a frequented bathing-place, offers a pretty view from the sea. The high KVARNÅSEN (Windmill Ridge) being specially prominent. The centre of life during the summer months, is the CASINO, with its surrounding parks and Hydropathic Establishment.

From Lovisa the steamer continues through the beautiful archipelago of PYTTIS, constant glimpses of the open sea being obtained. To the south-east the outlines of HOGLAND are seen, a large beautiful island lying far out in the Gulf of Finland. Passing the ruins of old Russian batteries, KOTKA HARBOUR is reached.

Kotka.

Kotka (about 7,000 inhabitants), an important export town. The harbour presents a lively picture, as it is the chief harbour for Finland's export of timber; steamers and sailing vessels crowd the quays. A visit to one of the big saw-mills is of interest.

Leaving the harbour of Kotka, the steamer passes through the historical **Svensksund**. Here the Swedish fleet during the war of 1789-1790 won one of its greatest victories. Continuing in a north-easterly direction through the archipelago of Kymmene, Fredrikshamn is reached.

Fredrikshamn.

Fredrikshamn (about 3,000 inhabitants) is well known in the history of Finland. It was here that peace was concluded through which the political union between Sweden and Finland was dissolved in 1809.

From FREDRIKSHAMN to VIBORG the route takes you through the archipelago of Weckelaks and then eastward into the open sea where land is visible only on the north, then in a north-easterly direction till you reach TRÅNGSUND, the outer harbour of Viborg. Crossing the bay of Viborg, a view of Viborg Castle is obtained.

Viborg.

Hotels.—SOCIETETSHUSET in the Townhall Square; HOTEL BELVEDÈRE at Salakkalahti; HOTEL ANDREA, Kyrkogatan (rooms from Fmks. 2.50).

Restaurants.—THE ESPLANADE PAVILION on the Esplanade; SVARTSTRÖM'S CAFÉ on the Parade.

POST OFFICE in Katarinegatan.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE in Torkelsgatan.

BOOKSHOPS.—Clouberg & Co., C. Oldenburg in Katarinegatan, Lagerspets (also fishing tackle, etc.) on the Parade.

SHOPS.—Katarinegatan.



VIBORG CASTLE.

Sights.—The ESPLANADE; the MUSEUM, Townhall Square; the Monument of Tyrgils Knutsson; the CASTLE (no admission, see below); PAPULA HILL (Cab hire 50 penni); the park MONREPOS (Cab, 1.50 penni), open daily except Tuesdays and Fridays.

VIBORG CASTLE which for many years had been allowed to fall to ruin has lately been restored by the Russian authorities. Above the castle walls is the tower of St. Olof; round the castle and its courtyard

runs a rampart which rises straight from the surrounding waters. The castle was at the height of its importance in the fourteenth century. During that time it was held by many powerful men; Nils Christerson Wase, Carl Knutson Bonde, Erik Axelsson Tott, and Knut Posse. As the fortification of the town increased, the Castle lost its significance and was gradually neglected. About 1600, it is described as being in a ruined state.

Viborg, the residence of the District Governor and seat of the High Court of Appeal, has about 25,000 inhabitants. The town is first mentioned about 1300, but it was in 1403 it received its privileges. Viborg has been the scene of bloody wars in the old days. The importance of the place as a central point in the province of Carelia caused it to be fortified, and the walls which were built round it were probably begun about 1470. In 1710 the town was obliged after a brave defence to capitulate, and from that time it was the centre for the Russian administration of that part of Finland which had been ceded to Russia after the peace of Nystad. When this ("Old Finland") was restored to the Finnish State, Viborg became the residence of the Governor. After 1710 the intercourse with Russia increased. The town has a more or less cosmopolitan appearance, caused by the many foreigners there. Besides the Russians there is a very strong German element.

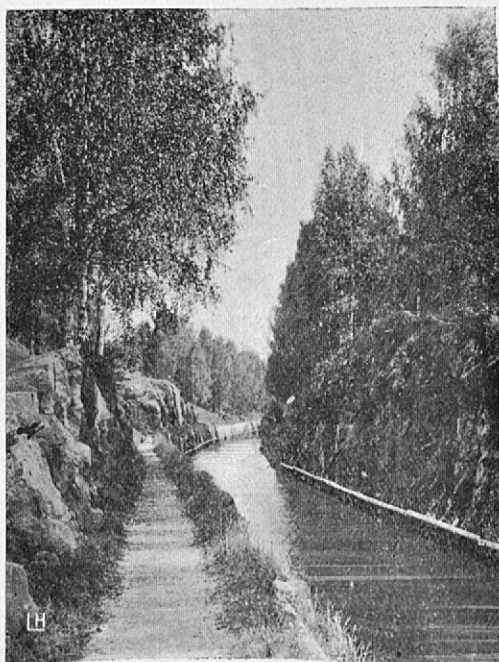
Viborg—Rättijärvi—Imatra.

From Viborg the Falls of Imatra are reached in the quickest way by rail (3 hours) but the trip down the Saima Canal, through several interesting locks, is so picturesque that no one should neglect taking this delightful waterway. A river steamer leaves Viborg in the morning, passes Salakkalahti Harbour, the railway bridge, and enters the route which leads to the Saima Canal. Numerous villas fringe the banks of the bays and fjords here, and in about three-quarters of an hour **Lavola Lock**, where the canal begins, is reached. **Saima Canal** is the greatest artificial waterway in Finland, and was built in 1845-56 at a cost of over 12,000,000 Finnish marks (£480,000). The whole length is 37 miles, of which 20 miles have been excavated, the remaining 17 miles consisting of a chain of lakes. There are twenty-eight locks,

and the difference in the height of the water at the highest lock in Saima and the lowest at Lavola is 279 feet. Passing through the narrow passage at Lavola the steamer arrives at the **Lake of Juustila**, and here many lovely views open out on both sides. On the right the beautiful **Height of Tinkamonsaari** rises, inclosed by its narrow bays with steep and rocky shores. At Juustila the canal rises through three locks to the pretty little **Lake Parvilainen** and then passes again through a long stretch of excavated canal with four locks, to the larger lake of **Särkijärvi**; at the top of the lake a narrow cutting runs through a high, narrow granite ridge, with a high rocky shore on one side, and lovely woods and forests on the other. This part of the canal, called **Taipale**, is one of the loveliest parts of this charming waterway, and from here the lake of **Rättijärvi** is soon reached, where the steamer is left and the tourist proceeds by coach to Imatra.

Imatra.

Hotels.—The **IMATRA HOTEL**, at the Fall, is a first-class, luxurious hotel (rooms from 3 marks). The **TURIST - HOTEL**, near the railway station, about three-quarters of a mile from the Fall (rooms from



SAIMA CANAL.

2 marks); EGEBERGS PENSION, quarter of a mile from the station (board from 5 to 8 marks per day). Baths, Telegraph Office and Telephones to be had at the hotels. **Salmon and trout-fishing** can be obtained by arrangement with the hotel managers. Carriages and coaches for drives in the neighbourhood obtainable at any time.

The **Falls of Imatra** are formed by the Wuoksen, the outflow of the great Saima waters. In innumerable courses the waters unite in the great Saima Lake, at the south-east corner of which the Wuoksen takes its rise. Here the masses of water, with their enormous power gathered from a thousand lakes, make the first assault of the barring ridge. In a raging torrent the waters rush down the



IMATRA.

Wuoksenniska,

forming directly afterwards
the powerful **Tainionkos-**
ki, as well as four smaller falls,

till the river bed, gradually grown into a width of about 300 yards, is again narrowed by two high rocky walls only about 50 yards apart. The fall is not particularly high, but the mass of water turned into

white foam and dashing down into the river bed, full of rocks, is all the more powerful, and the roar produced may be heard at a distance of five to six miles. The amount of water falling down in one second has been estimated at 108,365 gallons and its power at 117,000 horse power. The beautiful **Wallinkoski Rapids** should also be visited. A drive there costs 6 marks, and tickets for admission to the fall can be obtained from the hotel.

From Imatra you can, if you wish, take the route by rail to Willmanstrand.

Willmanstrand.

Willmanstrand, a little town (about 2,200 inhabitants), is well-known in Finnish history. During the war of 1741-1743 the town was attacked and seized by Russian troops. For many years the now disbanded Finnish army had its summer camp at Willmanstrand. The town has now a small BATHING ESTABLISHMENT. The main route continues from Imatra by rail to Vuoksenniska.

From **Vuoksenniska** to the historical **Puumala Sound** is a lovely journey of four or five hours by steamer over the **Saimen** with its many islands. It was here, in the neighbourhood of Puumala that the Savolaks Brigade under Steding's command defended their position at Pirttimäki in 1790. From Puumala, Nyslott is reached in four hours.

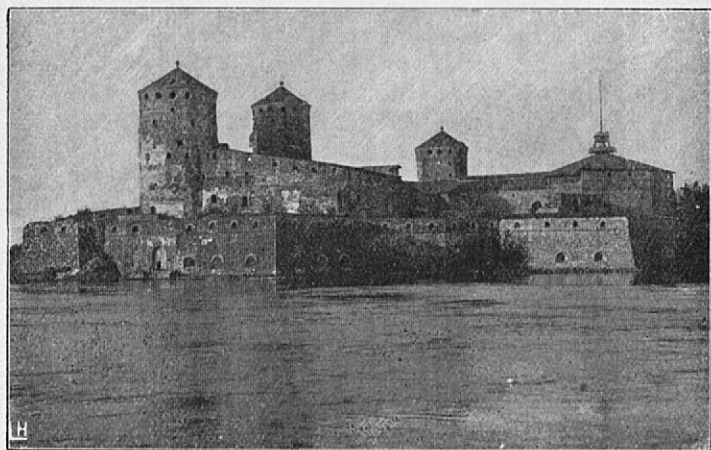
Nyslott.

Nyslott (about 2,500 inhabitants), a charming little town which has grown up under the protection of the ancient **Castle of Olofsborg**. Now, however, the castle represents nothing but a picturesque memorial of bygone days, and on account of its splendid situation is well worth a visit. The town is one of Finland's principal Summer Resorts and has a thoroughly up-to-date modern BATHING ESTABLISHMENT AND CASINO.

Hotels.—TURIST-HOTEL, SOCIETETSHUSET.

Sights.—The Castle of St. Olof dates from the time of the Middle Ages. It is built on an island, at a short distance from the town, amid a labyrinth of islands, bays, narrow sounds, and forest-covered mainland which form an enchanting background for the old castle, which like a veteran has withstood the storms of ages, and now reminds us

of the bloody feuds of bygone times. Opposite the castle a bell has been fixed at the ferry and on a summons by it the Keeper of the castle rows across to fetch visitors and show them over. The St. Olof's Castle is famous in Finnish history. It was founded in 1475 by Erik Axelsson Tott. As the years passed it underwent many changes, often withstanding successfully the attacks of the Russians. In 1714 it was taken by them but the Peace of Nystad in 1721 restored it to Sweden. In 1742 the castle was again taken by the Russians, and remained theirs, falling gradually into decay. After the Peace of



ST. OLOF'S CASTLE, NYSLOTT.

Wärälä, 1790, it was restored. In 1847 the garrison was withdrawn, and in 1855 it was turned into a prison, but remained so only for four years. Fires ravaged it in 1868 and 1869, but it was again restored in 1870.

Guide through the Castle.—The boat lands at the chief entrance. Passing through some dimly lighted vaults you enter into the smaller courtyard. In the north-west corner stands the Bell Tower; in the north-east corner the Church Tower. On the lower floor of the Church Tower there is a fairly well-preserved fireplace with the coat-of-arms of the Sture and Tott families. The church apartments lying on the east side of the courtyard are the most interesting. The

rooms which formerly belonged to the Commander of the Castle are now used as a **Museum**. A two-storied building leading from the church apartments towards the great courtyard contains the so-called "**Messlöf Hall**," in the upper storey, and in the lower the "**Kvarnhus**" (the grinding mill), from which a door leads to a dark dungeon, the so-called "**Hell-hole**." From the smaller courtyard a passage leads under the church apartments into the great courtyard, in the north-east corner of which stands the "**Kiltower**" (so called after the Governor Niels Kijl). From every one of the fourteen loopholes in the Kiltower a most beautiful panoramic view can be obtained. Passing through a dark vaulted passage, the great courtyard is left for the outer courtyard, where the two bastions "**Lillport**" and "**Wasserport**" stand guard.

From Nyslott a steamer sails three times daily for **Punkaharju**, a pearl of lake views, the passage occupying two hours. By train it is reached in an hour. Here a simple but good hotel has been established at the expense of the Finnish State. **Punkaharju** is a high narrow ridge, four miles long but so narrow that from the drive which runs along the top of the ridge, a stone can be thrown into the clear waters which lap its steep pine covered shores. Lovely views of the islands which thickly dot the surrounding lakes are to be seen on both sides of the ridge.

Nyslott—Heinävesi—Kuopio.

By this route you touch at Rantasalmi, Oravi, Pilppa, cross Kermajärvi to Heinävesi Parish Church, and continue to Karvionranta, Enonlahti, Mustinlahti, Karvionkoski and Suvasvesi.

Nyslott—Taipale—Kuopio. (10 to 12 hours.)

From Nyslott the steamer passes the castle and crosses a succession of long lakes. From Jorois pier it is an hour's journey to **Taipale Canal** where you pass through two locks and then enter **Unnukavesi Lake**. While the steamer is in the locks, passengers can take a walk on shore. (Telegrams per telephone can be sent from the house of the canal inspector, via Varkaus Telegraph Station.) From

here two hours' journey takes you to Leppävirta Sound, to the left a beautiful bay, **Karlvik**. After half-an-hour's further steaming through beautiful scenery the boat arrives at Konnus Canal, and passes through a lock at **Kallavesi**. After three hours' journey from Leppävirta you see in the distance the outlines of **Puijo Hill** and the church spire of Kuopio.

Kuopio.

Hotel.—SOCIETETSHUSET in Drottninggatan.

BOOKSHOPS.—S. Kastegren, near the Market Place; Savola Kirjakauppa near the church.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Near the Pump Square.

POST OFFICE:

Near the church.

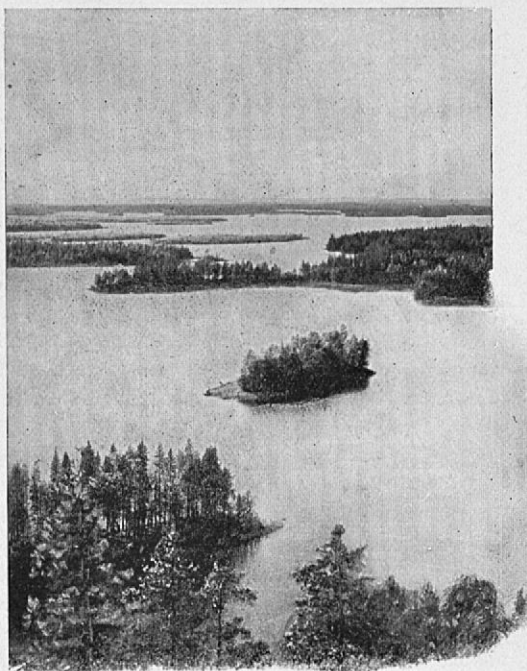
RESTAURANTS:

Peräniemi, and Huvila, in Pappilanniemi Park.

Sights.—

From the tower of the church a fine view of the town is obtained.

Puijo Hill, 750 feet above sea-level is reached by carriage (2 marks) or on foot. Here in the heart of Finland, one will really learn to know "The Land of a Thousand Lakes." From Puijo Hill, forest and lake in con-



stant variation will be seen far in the blue distance. Thousands of clear lakes gleam out of the dark forests, and thousands of green islands are mirrored in the blue waters. The best time for seeing the view is just before sunset.



FISHING AT KAJANA.

Kuopio—Iisalmi—Kajana.

A few minutes after leaving Kuopio by rail, the train enters upon a long stretch of stone embankment built right across the centre of **Kallavesi Bay** over 1450 yards in length, and crossing several small islands joined together by bridges, reaches the little town of Iisalmi.

Iisalmi—Kajana.

From Iisalmi proceed straight by rail to Kajana.

Kajana.

Hotel.—TURIST-HOTEL.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Kajana is a little town of about 1,400 inhabitants, but the beauty of its situation, on the shores of two mighty waterfalls, with the ruins of an old castle standing between the falls **Ämmäkoski** and

Koivukoski, is most fascinating, and it is the ideal spot in Finland for sportsmen. The old castle of Kajana was built in 1607—but only the lower portions of its thick walls remain. During the great war with Russia in 1716 it was destroyed by the Russians. There are several charming places in the neighbourhood worth a visit, **Karolinenburg** on the northern shore, and **Kyynäspäänniemi**, below the fall of Koivukoski. To the east the heights of **Sotkamo** are visible, but Kajana will appeal most to the angler and sportsman. The fishing grounds extend over two miles, and fishing can be carried on from land and boat, though sometimes wading proves useful. (See chapter on Sport in Finland.)

Helsingfors—Kajana.

The journey by rail from Helsingfors to Kajana takes 22 hours. Leaving Helsingfors by the evening train one would arrive at Kajana the following afternoon. The price of a 2nd class single ticket is about 24 marks (19/-). Sleeping cars are attached to the evening trains. Meals are obtained at the stations en route.

The hotel charges are very moderate. A charge of 2/- per day is made for a single-bedded room and 3/3 for a double-bedded one.

If time permits a very interesting trip can be made from Kajana to **Sotkamo**, the scenery being very wild and primitive.

Kajana—Vaala.

A steamer leaves Kajana every morning for Vaala, a small port at the point of Uleå Lake where the Uleå River takes its rise. The journey lasts four or five hours. Vaala is renowned for SALMON, SEA-TROUT, and GRAYLING FISHING.

Vaala is an important place in the life of the inhabitants of the district north and east of the long Uleå Lake. The making of tar has for ages been their chief means of existence, and in the spring the tar-barrels are brought from far and near to Vaala, to await their turn to be taken down the long stretch of rapids of the Uleå river to the coast, in long narrow boats built for the purpose. Six times in the week, about 1 o'clock p.m., BOATS FOR PASSENGERS, belonging to

the Tourist Society leave Vaala to go down the river. A licensed pilot seizes the steering oar, and you commence the seemingly adventurous journey down the rapids. After a few moments rowing, the current seizes the boat and down you shoot now into the whirling waters, passing close to the threatening rocks. Every moment it seems that the fragile craft must be shattered to pieces, but the pilot calculates each turn of his oar with perfect ease and security, and after a few moments of intense excitement, you gain smooth water, where rowing is possible, till the boat is seized by the next rapids. This



*Photo:
H. Renfors.*

SHOOTING THE RAPIDS.

experience is repeated again and again till you begin to feel more at home, and when finally reaching the last rapids, the Pyhäkoski (the Sacred Rapids, 12 miles in length), the whirling cruise will prove to be a thrilling pleasure.

Vaala—Muhos.

The journey direct from Vaala to Muhos is only to be recommended at the height of summer, and at such times when fog will not be expected to arise at night. In such cases the steamer from Muhos may be missed. Usually the journey down the rapids is broken at **Merilä** tourist-cottage at 9 o'clock in the evening, where

food and beds are to be had. At half-past four the next morning the journey is again commenced. Merilä is a few minutes row from the beginning of the Sacred Rapids.

Muhos—Uleåborg.

This part of the journey is made by steamer in two-and-a-half hours.

Uleåborg.

Hotels.—SOCIETETSHUSET; NYA HOTELLET, near railway station.
POST OFFICE.—In Kyrkogatan.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Opposite the Cathedral.

BOOKSHOPS.—Oskar Jalander near the Societetshuset; Bergdahl, in Kyrkogatan.

Sights.—An interesting walk can be taken over the bridges and the Frihets islands, where from the third bridge you get a fine view over MERIKOSKI FALL, with the railway bridge in the background. A visit can be paid to the SALMON PENS which are drawn every morning and evening, and to the TAR DEPÔT (steamer 20 penni every half-hour) at Toppila Sound. A trip can also be made to the RESTAURANT RAATTI.

Uleåborg has been the residence of



A SALMON PEN,
ULEABORG.

a district Governor and a Bishopric since 1900. It has at present a population of 17,500. On the Slottsholm, between the first and second bridges, there are some remnants of an old castle built there in 1375. The castle was once the residence of the Governors of East and West Bothnia. It was visited in 1614 and 1622 by Gustavus Adolphus II., and in 1649 by Count Per Brahe. In 1714 the Russians stormed the place and destroyed its walls which afterwards fell into ruin.

The tourist who wishes to connect his journey to Finland with a trip to **Scandinavia**, can take train from Uleåborg northwards to Torneå (four hours) from whence the boundary line is crossed between Finland and Sweden. From here by steamer, post-horses or rail, the highly interesting Swedish-Norwegian line, **Boden—Gällivare—Narvik** can be reached.

From Torneå an excursion should be made to **Aavasaksa**, the most southerly point in Finland from which the midnight sun is to be seen.

In case the original route is followed, leave Uleåborg by rail for Tammerfors.

This part of the route is uninteresting and monotonous, the train passing through the wide plains of **Österbotten**. Meals are to be had at the following stations: Lappi, Kannus, Kauhava, Seinäjoki, Myllymäki, Haapamäki and Orihvesi.

Tammerfors.

Tammerfors has 40,000 inhabitants.

Hotels.—STADSHOTELLET in Köpmansgatan (rooms from four marks); SOCIETETSHUSET in Österlånggatan.

POST OFFICE.—In the Market Square.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Bomullsspinnerigatan 5.

The town is situated on both sides of Tammerkoski Falls between the lakes Näsijärvi and Pyhäjärvi. It is the waterfall between these two lakes which has made Tammerfors the chief factory town of Finland (Finland's Manchester as it is called). The town received its privileges in 1779 but it grew first into importance after a visit paid there by Tzar Alexander I. in 1819, for in 1821 Tammerfors was made a free city and its development soon made great strides.

Sights.—The Tourist should pay a visit to one of the big factories. Permission can be obtained at the respective offices. The cotton spinning and weaving mills lie on the western shore of the upper fall. On the opposite shore lie the linen mill and its iron foundry and locomotive works. Below these establishments on the west side lies "Frenckell's Paper Mill," the oldest in the country. On the opposite shore is a mill, an electric plant and the waterworks. At the lower fall there is a woollen mill, dye-works, asphalt works, two woollen spinning mills, and a rolling mill. Among other sights may be mentioned Mr. Nottbeck's so-called English Park—where a beautiful view of the upper rapid is to be had. Permission to visit the park is given at the office of the Bomulls spinning mill, opposite the park. The new Finnish church of St. John is worth a visit. It is built of granite, on the plans made by the young architect, L. Sonck, and is decorated by the artists, Simberg and Enckell. A good road takes you from the centre of the town to the top of **Pyynikki Ridge**, a beautiful pine-covered high ridge overlooking the lake of Pyynikki, from which spot a lovely view is obtained over the two lakes and the town rapids lying between them.

The estate of Hatanpää, on a peninsula in Pyynikki has played an important part in the development of Tammerfors. It was at Hatanpää, Gustavus III., in 1775, determined to found the town. The estate is owned by the Idman family.

Tammerfors—Toijala (restaurant), change for Åbo.

Tavastehus—Riihimäki (restaurant)—**Helsingfors**.

Route No. 2.

HELSINGFORS—ST. PETERSBURG—KEXHOLM—WALAMO—
SORDAVALA—JOENSUU (PIELIS CANAL—KOLI—JOENSUU)
—NYSLOTT (PUNKAHARJU)—VUOKSENNISKA—
IMATRA—RÄTTIJÄRVI—VIBORG—
HELSINGFORS.

Helsingfors—St. Petersburg, by steamer or rail. For information re the railway journey from Helsingfors to Viborg, see Route No. 1, page 15.

From **Viborg to St. Petersburg** the journey is uninteresting. After passing the boundary river Systerbäck, Valkeasaari station is reached (restaurant) where all luggage is examined by the Russian Custom House officials.

The trip by steamer from Helsingfors to St. Petersburg is made in one of the luxurious steamers of the Finland Royal Mail Line which sail from the South Harbour in Helsingfors.

St. Petersburg.—See MacCallum Scott's "Through Finland to St. Petersburg" (3s., JOHN GOOD & SONS, LTD., HULL).

St. Petersburg—Kexholm—Walamo—Sordavala.

This part of the tour takes from 20 to 24 hours. The steamer sails up the Neva, and passes the fortress of Schlüsselburg, of evil fame, on the Lake Ladoga, and steers northward to the monastery of Konevits. A visit can be paid here, while the steamer waits at the pier. From Konevits to **Sortanlahti**, about 18 miles north of Kexholm.

Kexholm is a little town of 1,500 inhabitants. Since the Peace of Nystad, 1721, it has shared the fate of the rest of "Old Finland." Kexholm Castle was the scene in the past of many battles. The key to the castle may be obtained from the chemist opposite the Societetshuset.

From Kexholm the steamer continues to the harbour of **Kronoborg**, and from there to **Walamo** monastery. Some steamers go direct from Sortanlaks to Walamo.

Walamo Monastery is situated on a little archipelago consisting of forty islands. Most of its shores rise from the waters and are crowned by thick woods. Narrow winding water courses divide the islands, and the steamer lies in a narrow bay, on the left of which you see the cloister churches and buildings.

On arrival the steamer is met by monks, who, if desired will carry luggage to the Guest House of the monastery. The stay on the island, as well as board, is free of charge. On leaving, an opportunity is given of making a free donation, one or two marks per day for each visitor is sufficient. The refectory of the monks is open to the male visitors who are allowed to share the meals served to the brothers. Those who are incapable of subsisting on simple food during the visit to Walamo, should take delicacies with them, but wine is prohibited, and smoking on the public roads and promenades is not allowed. Peace and quiet reign at Walamo, and the tourist is expected to respect the foreign modes of thought and habits of the brotherhood.

Guide to Walamo.—The rectangular group of buildings which form the central part of the monastery are built on a terrace which is reached by a wide flight of stairs. Passing through the **Holy Gate** (by the side of which you can buy as mementoes of Walamo, photographs, images, and carvings) you reach the smaller courtyard. Opposite lies the hospital, above the gateway the church of St. Peter and Paul, and in the wing to the right the so-called Imperial Cells, which were occupied by Alexander I. and Alexander II. during their visits in 1819 and 1858. Entering into the inner and larger courtyard, to the right is seen the enormous **Preobraschenska Church** (or church of the Transfiguration), the principal church on the island. From the tower of this church a most beautiful view of Walamo and the **Ladoga Lake** is obtained. The other side of the inner courtyard is occupied by the Church of the Holy Virgin, the apothecary and the refectory. The other buildings forming the square, contain the cells of the monks (no admission). Between the monastery and the harbour lies a garden. From the terrace above it a lovely view is obtained. The **GUEST HOUSE FOR POOR PILGRIMS** is below the terrace of the monastery. Sights worth seeing are the **WORKSHOPS, WATERWORKS, the BREEDING PONDS FOR SALMON, TROUT, AND**

OTHER FISH, the OLD BURYING-GROUND, the TANNERY, and the CHARCOAL AND TAR FURNACES. Five-eighths of a mile eastward lie the NEW BURYING-GROUND, the HERMIT'S HUT, the NURSERY GARDENS, etc. A **tour by boat** to the narrow sounds and waterways which run into the interior of the island from the harbour gives a charming and typical impression of the characteristics of Walamo. The narrow passages and overhanging cliffs, the bays with their well kept shores are made doubly attractive by the peace which rests over all. Here and there a church or chapel is visible through the trees, and the church-bells ever call to prayer and meditation. During such a tour by boat a visit may be paid to most of the churches lying outside the cloister (Nicolai Church, All Saints' one and a quarter miles to the north-west, St. John the Baptist's two and a quarter miles to the west, built on a steep rock overhanging the sea, Konevski, the church of the Holy Virgin two miles by road), if the first part of the trip is done by boat. **The Holy Isle** is five miles east of the monastery.

Boats and guides can be had at the pier in the harbour. The visit to Walamo ought to last at least one day. The cloisters were founded in 992 by the two monks, Sergej and Herman from Athos, who since then have been considered the patron saints of the monastery. A tradition survives among the monks that the Swedish King, Magnus Erikson Smek, on his warring expedition to the east, 1350, planned an attack on Walamo, but his fleet was wrecked during a storm in answer to the prayers of the monks. King Magnus afterwards entered the brotherhood, and died at Walamo in 1371; his grave is in the old burying-ground. Another tradition tells us that Walamo in 1611 was harrassed by De-la-Gardie's troopers. From 1685 till the beginning of the great northern war, the island was populated by Swedish Colonists. In 1821 Walamo was raised to the rank of a monastery of the first class. The modern Walamo is a creation of the last decade and has grown up under the wise guidance of the Abbot (Igumen) Damaskin.

Walamo—Sordavala.

Sordavala, about 2,300 inhabitants, founded in 1643.

Hotels.—SOCIETETSHUSET, NYA HOTELLET, and TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

A trip can be made to **Kirjavalahi**, about nine miles by road through a hilly landscape. From Kirjavalahi to Rautalahti, the road goes along the shores of the Ladoga. About three-quarters of a mile north of Kirjavalahi lies the pretty lake **Ristijärvi**, surrounded by high rocky shores. A guide can be had from any of the farm-houses on the shore, to **Pötsövaara**, the highest point in this neighbourhood. Plain food can be bought at the farm-houses. The whole of this trip can be made in one day.

Sordavala—Joensuu.

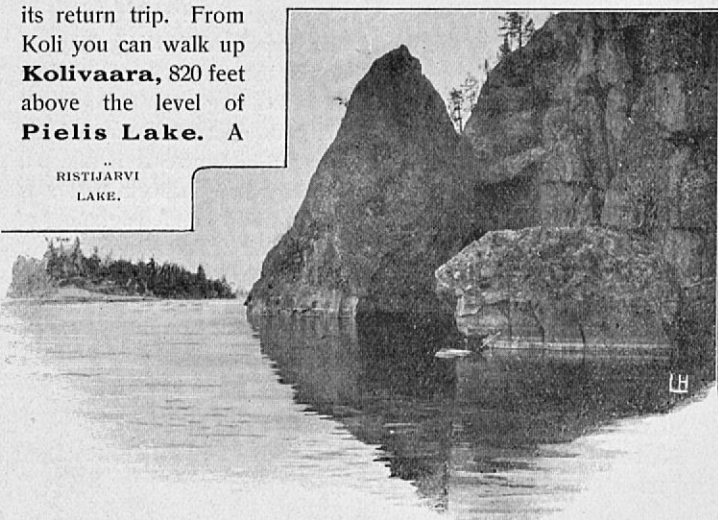
By rail. Restaurant at Wärtsilä station.

Joensuu.

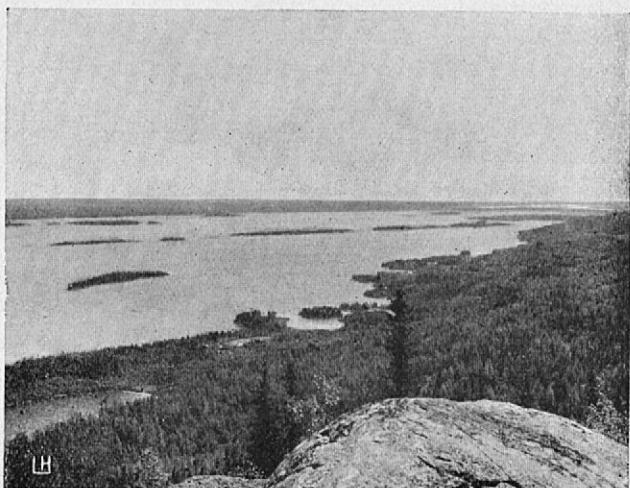
Hotels.—SOCIETETSHUSET, TELLERVO (post station).

The most interesting trip here, is to sail up the canal and Pielis river, where steamers run daily to the big Lake of Pielis. The steamer passes through ten locks and stops at **Koli Pier**. It is best to arrange with the captain of the boat to land at this pier and for the boat to call there on its return trip. From Koli you can walk up **Kolivaara**, 820 feet above the level of **Pielis Lake**. A

RISTIJÄRVI
LAKE.



most interesting view over the surrounding scenery is to be had from this height. On the top of Kolivaara a cottage belonging to the Tourist Society is open to tourists. Bedclothes and cooking utensils can be had here. The return journey to Joensuu should be made by steamer.



PIELIS LAKE.

Joensuu—Nyslott.

It usually takes seven to eight hours to reach Nyslott from Joensuu, but if the steamer calls at all the intermediate piers it may take twelve hours.

Nyslott—Punkaharju, see route No. 1.

Nyslott—Vuoksenniska—Imatra—Rättijärvi.

Viborg—Helsingfors, see route No. 1.

Route No. 3.

HELSINGFORS (rail)—TAVASTEHUD (steamer)—KANGASALA (rail)
—TAMMERFORS (rail)—HELSINGFORS; or
ÅBO (steamer)—HELSINGFORS;
or direct ÅBO.

Helsingfors—Tavastehus—Kerava (restaurant)—**Riihimäki** (restaurant).

Approaching Tavastehus, glimpses of the old church of Wånå and of the Berttula Estate are obtained.

Tavastehus, about 5,700 inhabitants.



KARLBERG ESTATE, TAVASTEHUD.

Hotels.—STADSHOTELLET, LARSON'S HOTEL, TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

Shops round the Market Place. The church has been built after a sketch made by Gustavus III. **Kronoborg Castle** founded in 1249-1250. This castle, which has belonged to several well-known noble families (B. Jonsson, the Tott family, Knut Posse, Sture, Gyllenstjärne etc.), is now a prison.

Trips to Hattelmala ridge, two and a half miles southward. Karlberg Estate (owner Colonel Hugo Standertskjöld), two and a half miles from the town, admission free.

Tavastehus—Kangasala—Tammerfors.

This tour can be made by several different routes:—

(1.) To Kaivanto, seven hours, the boat passes the castle and its park, the railway bridge and several estates along the shores of the narrow lake **Vanajavesi**. On the right, near the railway bridge, lies Karlberg (see above) further on, **Hattula** old church and several estates belonging to the families Standertskjöld, von Essen, etc. After passing Mierola Bridge, Hattula new church is reached. Now follows the parish of Sääksmäki with its numerous estates. At **Valkia-koski** the boat passes into a canal with two locks and the passengers have time to visit Valkiakoski paper-mills while the boat goes through the locks, and after passing the lakes **Mallasvesi** and **Roine**, **Kaivanto** in **Kangasala** is reached. The surroundings of Kaivanto are very pretty. A pleasant walk can be taken along the narrow ridge to the tower of **Wehoniemi** where a lovely view is to be had. Lodgings can be had in Kaivanto at Captain Hjorth's (telephone) and also at the Tourist Cottage. Tourists wishing to visit **Kejsaråsen** can telephone for vehicles from the village (3 miles). Kejsaråsen is so called after Alexander I, who paid a visit there in 1819. An extensive view is obtained over the lakes to the north, south and north-west. Kangasala church lies at the foot of the ridge, and to the south lies Liuksiala Estate. Here lived Karin Månsdotter, the unhappy wife of Erik XIV., after his death in 1575. A steep road down the ridge takes you to the main road, two and a quarter miles to Kangasala church. Rooms and food to be had at the post office and at the hotel Seurahuone. Behind the church is the church ridge with a view tower. Towards the south below the ridge, the lake **Kirkkojärvi** and in the east and north, two lakes, **Ukkijärvi** and **Vesijärvi**. From Kangasala to Tammerfors is four and a quarter miles by rail. If time allows, a trip can be made to **Harjula** ridge near Vesijärvi lake. Boats and carriages and a guide can be had in the village. From here the return to Tammerfors can be made by rail from **Suinula** station (one and a quarter miles from the ridge).

(2.) Another trip by steamer can be made from Tavastehus via Pälkäne to Kangasala. West of Pälkäne church rises Syrjä ridge, where a lovely view is obtained. From the village of Pälkäne to Kangasala is eleven miles, to Kaivanto eight miles. After driving for about seven miles Wehoniemi ridge is reached, and from here proceeding by boat to Kaivanto across Ihari lake, or by walking, the distance is about five miles.

Kangasala—Tammerfors (rail)—Helsingfors; or Tammerfors (rail) Åbo.

Åbo.

Åbo (pronounced Obo).

Hotels.—HOTEL PHOENIX (rooms from Fmk 2.50); HAMBURGER BÖRS, Köpmansgatan 6.

Restaurants.—SAMPPALINNA, KUPPIS, LILLA BOCKEN.

POST OFFICE.—Corner of Auragatan and Eriksgatan.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Ryska Kyrkogatan 19.

BOOKSHOPS.—Frenckell's, Slottsgatan 21; Edgren's, Köpmansgatan 9.

Sights.—The THEATRE, the RUSSIAN CHURCH, and HOTEL PHOENIX are grouped round the Market Square. The MUSEUM OF ARTS is also quite close. On the opposite shore lies the SAMPPALINNA HILL and from Vårdberget a splendid view is obtained of the town nestling between the two shores of the Aura river with rising acclivities on both sides, and a broad island-studded channel in front, while over all dominates the tower of its quaint and ancient CATHEDRAL one of the oldest in Finland. About the Cathedral Square are several large buildings—The HIGH COURT OF APPEAL, the RESIDENCE OF THE GOVERNOR, and the ECCLESIASTICAL OFFICES.

Going in an easterly direction along Nylandsgatan, KUPPIS PARK is reached, where is the WELL OF ST. HENRICH. Here tradition tells us Bishop Henrich baptised the Finns who were first converted to Christianity. In the south-western part of the town lies ÅBO CASTLE.

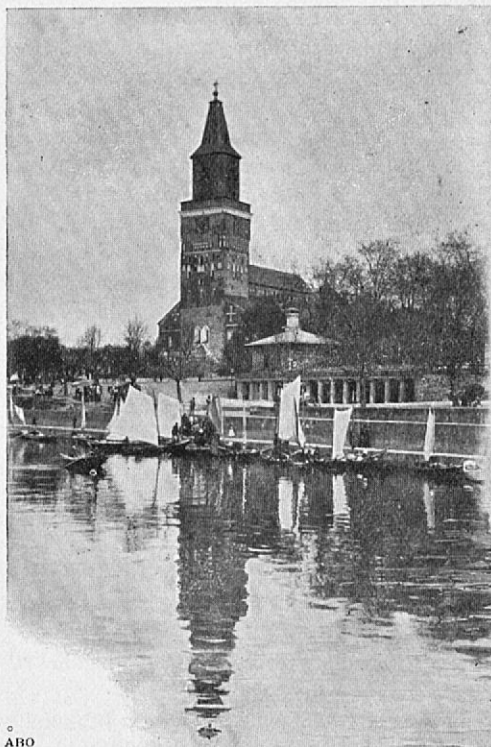
The Cathedral is mentioned first in 1258, was consecrated in 1300 and called the church of St. Henrich after Finland's patron saint, Bishop Henrich, whose remains were brought in a silver casket from his grave in Nousis church to the cathedral. In the chancel is an altar painting by Westin. Of the seven chapels of the cathedral, four have

been restored, those belonging to the families of Tott, Stålhandske and Tavast, and that belonging to the Kankas Estate. The Tott chapel contains the remains of Åke Tott (1640), Sigrid Wasa (the daughter of Erik XIV., 1633) and Lorenz Creutz, governor (1698). The remains of St. Henrich were kept in the chancel until they were carried away by the Russians in 1720. In the Stålhandske chapel lie the remains of Torsten Stålhandske (1644). In the Tavast chapel lie the remains of Magnus Olai Tavast (1452), Olaus Tavast (1460), Magnus Stjernkors (1500), and Martin Skytte (1550). The Kankas chapel contains the sar-

cophagus of Karin Månsdotter, the remains of Jöns Kurck (1652), and Evert Gustafson Horn (1687). Outside the church is the grave of Porthan.

Åbo Castle.

The so-called OLD CASTLE is built round a courtyard, with towers on the east and west sides. On the southern and



°
ÅBO
CATHEDRAL.

northern sides, there are two wing-buildings. The Church Stair was built in 1550. The inner castle is only partly accessible. Each of the towers has six storeys. In one of the storeys of the eastern tower there is a prison room opening into a gloomy dungeon. The wing-buildings contain the old Castle Church.

From the corridor situated between the church and the chief staircase, a long narrow stair takes you to the so-called BIRD TOWER which is connected with a room in the lower storey of the HOLE TOWER, the torture chamber for "incorrigible criminals." Beside the old church lies the NUNS' CHAPEL. Above both churches is the big KING'S HALL. On the left of this the DUCHESS HALL. Below this DUKE JOHAN'S HALL, which you reach through the NUN'S WALK. The NEW CASTLE forms an outer courtyard to the old castle. In the north wing are the rooms of Pehr Brahe. The new castle was used for years as a prison, but this was removed in 1890, and now the rooms are occupied by the **Historical Museum of Åbo**, which is well worth a visit, containing a number of interesting articles, interesting old furniture, etc., etc., illustrative of the history of Åbo and the culture of Finland in general in those early days.

Åbo castle was probably built during the time of the Folkungar and is about as old as the castles of Viborg and Tavastehus. The court of Duke Johan in Åbo was at that time one of the most brilliant courts of the Swedish Kingdom. The gayest fêtes were celebrated there, but this splendour did not last long. In 1563 King Erik XIV. sent an army to subdue his brother, and the castle capitulated. When King Erik in his turn was taken prisoner, he also was detained in Åbo castle (1569-1571). Duke Karl seized the place several times. Pehr Brahe resided here in the seventeenth century. During the long wars with Russia, the castle was more than once seized by them and used as a prison for their prisoners of war.

Tourists are recommended to make the following short steamer trips from Åbo:—

To **Nådendal** (seaside and bathing resort), one-and-a-half hours' trip. Return ticket 2 marks.

To **Runsala**.—Steamers every half-hour, calling at a beautifully situated restaurant, "Lilla Bocken." Return ticket 1 mark.

The steamers for both these places sail from Vestra Strandgatan.

Åbo—Hangö—Helsingfors.

Tourists are recommended to make the trip from Åbo to Helsingfors by steamer. The route through the archipelagoes of Pargas and Nagu being most charming. Several wide fjords are passed and then after Jungfrusund and Hites archipelagos, the steamer steers in towards Hangö, through narrow channels full of rocks and wave-washed stoney ridges. The journey from Åbo to Hangö takes about six to seven hours.

Hangö.

Hangö.—A small town on the extreme southerly point of Finland, is the port for winter communication with the Duchy. During the summer months the Bathing Establishment there with its parks, "Kurhaus," and many villas, is the favourite resort of many wealthy people from St. Petersburg and the Baltic Provinces. The scenery and air are splendid and the tourist ought to make a point of going ashore and visiting the Kurhaus while the steamer waits.

Hangö—Helsingfors.

From Hangö the steamer sails through a number of wide fjords. After passing the Jussarö Lighthouse, it enters the lovely Barösund. Many villas fringe the beautiful shores, till again is entered a wide stretch of water, **Barösund Fjord**. Crossing this, **Porkkala** is reached. Here in the open sea all vegetation ceases, and the islands round are bare and wave-washed. In about an hour-and-a-half the steamer passes the Gråhara Lighthouse and steers past Sveaborg into the South Harbour of Helsingfors.

Note:—Tourists who do not desire to return to Helsingfors, can sail from Åbo to Stockholm, or Åbo—Hangö—Copenhagen—Hull.

Route No. 4.

A SHORT TRIP DOWN THE RAPIDS OF Kymmene River.

The tourist who visits Helsingfors and wishes to experience the thrilling sensation of shooting the rapids, and yet has not time to make the journey up to the North of Finland, has now the chance of this exciting experience by taking the new route, via Heinola, down the **Mankala Rapids** in Kymmene.

Every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, the steamer "Toivo" leaves Heinola for **Koskenniska**, where the trip by boat begins. Leaving Helsingfors the day BEFORE, by the 9-35 a.m. train to Vesijärvi station, on arriving at Vesijärvi, the steamer "Heinola" takes one-and-a-half hours' run to the little town of Heinola.

A pleasant excursion can be made from Heinola to Vierumäki. Horses and comfortable conveyances can be obtained from the mayor. Price 8 marks the return journey, including three to four hours' stay at destination. It is advisable to take provisions with you. A stroll along the shore of one of the beautiful lakes is well worth making. The road to Vierumäki is about 10½ miles, the round journey occupying three-and-a-half to four hours, to which must be added the length of time desired at destination.

Heinola is a small town of 1,700 inhabitants, situated on the north shore of Jyränkö river. Its sheltered, dry climate has made it a favourite bathing resort.

Hotel.—Societetshuset, where tourists can spend the night and leave next morning at six o'clock by the steamer "Toivo" to Koskenniska.

Immediately on the steamer's arrival there, a large boat, belonging to the Tourist Society, steered by an experienced pilot, starts on its way down the Kymmene River, with its picturesque shores and its powerful current. The first rapid is not very steep,

but it gives an idea of what is to follow. Gradually the shores rise higher and higher till the wide river is hemmed in by high, precipitous rocks, and gradually one feels the boat sweeping forward more and more rapidly. The **Harakka** and **Mustakoski Rapids** are drawing the boat into their powerful grip—and it shoots down at lightning speed. Now Mankala village is seen lying on a strip of shore below the steep hillside. Again the speed increases, and the shores grow higher and the scenery wilder, and a thundering roar in the distance indicates the proximity of a powerful rapid. It is **Tolppakoski**, and it looks very threatening, but the passage is really quite safe, and down you go—and then the two big rapids **Vähä** and **Iso-Käyrä** are before you. The pilot leans calmly on his great steering oar, the rower pulls with all his might, and you shoot over the slope of the rapid and dash into the whirling waters. In a moment you rush out upon the “standing” waves. The boat rides over their curling crests, cutting right through them, so that the spray dashes into your face, and the boat flies out into smooth water again, and your trip is over.

On the trip down, the contents of a lunch basket have probably claimed some attention, and now you can continue your journey from the point where the boat tour finishes, by a three-mile drive to **Sidikkala** railway station. Horses to be had at the farms on the shore. From Sidikkala a train leaves for **Helsingfors** and **Viborg** at 8-17 p.m.

Tickets for this boat tour can be bought at the following places:— (1) The Tourist Society in Helsingfors, N. Esplanad. 21; (2) Kommunalrådet N. Helander's office in Heinola; and (3) at Koskenniska, from the pilot, after the steamer's arrival there.

The tickets cost 6 m. 50 penni each.

As the boat accommodates only a limited number of passengers (12), tourists are advised to present their tickets at the office of Kommunalrådet N. Helander, where they will be stamped, and places in the boat reserved in turn.

SPORT IN FINLAND.

A country like Finland, intersected in all directions by lakes and rivers, covered, too, by luxuriant forests, naturally affords ample opportunities for sport of every description.

On the coast, **yachting** is very popular. Helsingfors has a fine yacht club ("Nyländska Jaktklubben").

On the inland waters **canoeing** has lately become a favourite pastime. Light, serviceable canvas canoes can be had at a very reasonable price (£2 or £3) at Åbo, Helsingfors, or Viborg, and in them tourists may enter the numberless creeks and follow the series of lakes through connecting rivers, generally not navigable by other means.

Fishing is generally allowed everywhere, but for trout and salmon permission has to be obtained from the owners, mostly peasants, who are usually ready to grant it, either gratuitously or for a trifling sum. Boats and men can easily be hired at from 3s. to 4s. a day.

As a rule, the streams of the interior, in the East and North especially, are more abundant in fish, and here a license to try one's luck will be obtained more easily; but, at the same time, the further from the generally frequented places one proceeds, the more the claims on comfort must be reduced, but in extremis, you may rely on the general hospitality of the inhabitants. English rods, tackle, etc., are to be found at Stockmann's Sporting Magazin, 23 Unionsgatan, Helsingfors, and at H. Renfors', 4 Mikaelsgatan, Helsingfors, and Kajana.

Shooting, as a sport, has not been much practised in Finland; in the winter, however, some sportsmen go to Eastern Finland after bears.

Cycling has of late become very popular, and long tours are made.

In the winter **skating** and **snow-shoeing** (skida) are much enjoyed, both as a pastime and also as a practical means of locomotion.

Fishing.

The best river for salmon is considered to be the **Uleå-elf**, with the town of Uleåborg at its mouth, in the North-East of the Gulf of Bothnia.

A very good centre for trout fishing is the portion of the **River Vuoksen** between the rapids of Imatra and Vuoksenniska. However, the best fishing spots are occupied by Messrs. Nottbeck, Astashoff, and the English Fishing Club, of St. Petersburg. The Vuoksen river



being a tributary of lake Ladoga (the largest in Europe), the Ladoga salmon ascends also the Vuoksen up to Imatra. Salmon run small, but still some have been landed up to 30 lbs. The lake Ladoga abounds also with a fish which, in scientific language, is looked upon as another species of salmon—the charr (*Salmo Alpinus*), called “röding” in Swedish because of its red colour (red = Sw. röd). This fish is common to several lakes of Great Britain, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Finland. It is met also in Lapland and in the lakes of Savolax (Eastern Finland).

Besides the Vuoksen, the following streams and watercourses afford good fishing:—

1. THE KALKIS RAPIDS at the outlet of Kymmene river from the Päijänne lake, rented by the Kalkis Fishing Club. Here trout have scaled to 20 lbs. and upwards.

2. VIITASAARI and the whole watercourse round the lake Keitele with its affluents and effluents. The greater part of this is also in private hands. Proceed by rail (14 hours from Helsingfors) to Tammerfors—Jyväskylä—Suolahti, and thence by steamboat on lake Keitele.

3. HAAPAKOSKI (fresh-water salmon and trout).—Full particulars may be had from Vice Häradshöfding (District Judge) Åke Lund of Jyväskylä. The charge for fishing is 2 to 3 marks per day. Steamers run daily from Jyväskylä. A small cottage can be rented at the fishing ground.

TARVAALAFORS IN LAUKAS (fresh-water salmon and trout).—All information can be obtained from Borgmästaren (Mayor) Th. Lilius, Mr. E. Mansnerus, Chemist; Bank Directors A. Fredriksson and J. Karlstedt, all of Jyväskylä. This stream is reached from Laukas Station (one hour's journey from Jyväskylä) from where it is an hour's row to the fishing ground. Board and lodging can be obtained for 2 to 3 marks per day. The charge for fishing is nominal, sometimes free. Good boatmen can be obtained through Borgmästaren (Mayor) Th. Lilius. Best season, spring and late summer.

KAPEEKOSKI IN LAUKAS (fresh-water salmon and trout).—Information can be had from Mr. Lilius (see above).

4. THE KOIDA RIVER, affluent of the River Pielis.

5. THE LIEKSA RIVER, receiving its waters from Lake Lieksa in the Russian Karelen, affluent of the Pielisjärvi in Eastern Finland. SPLENDID SALMON AND GRAYLING FISHING is obtainable at this out-of-the-way district, which is most picturesque, but little visited by foreigners. The most prolific streams are on the way between the village of Lentiera and Sunnansalmi, also Kiimovaara, north of Repola.

Omeliankoski, at Lieksa main lake is also well stocked.

The best way to reach this district (Russian Karelen) is via Joensuu (19 hours' rail from Helsingfors)—Pielis Canal—Lieksa over Runna-järvi (drive to Hattavaara, 22 miles) drive to Pankakoski Bruk

(5 miles) and the same distance by boat to Kalliolahiti. Drive or walk from here to Runna village, about 6 miles, over Runnajärvi Lake along the River Lieksa and so on to Lentieranjärvi and Repola Church.

Boatmen should be hired from the Finnish side.

Permission has never been withheld for fishing for sport and need not be obtained.

Board and lodging can be obtained for about 1.25 to 2 marks per day, but it is advisable to take up a supply of tinned meats, etc., as here you are indeed "off the beaten track," and sportsmen must be ready to rough it. Good boatmen can be had for 3 to 4 marks per day.

6. KAJANA AND VAALA.—One of the best places for trout and grayling is the whole system of waters running into the lake Uleå at Kajana.

The Kajana river abounds in grayling and trout; perch, bream, roach and pike are also found there. The largest trout caught here by rod weighed 13 English lbs.; the largest grayling, 4½ lbs. The usual weight of grayling and trout is 1 to 3 lbs., but there are frequent instances of trout from 5 to 6 lbs.

The season for grayling and trout usually begins 20th to 26th of June, when the spring floods commence to fall.

Angling in Kajana has the advantage that it can be carried on to a great extent from land, though sometimes wading would be useful. For instance, once, when the river seemed almost full of fish and when there was no possibility to catch any otherwise, a remarkably good catch was obtained through wading in the river up to the waist.

For angling, the same flies are used here as on the English or Scotch rivers. Among the artificial baits the little "Devon Minnow" has been found most successful.

In Vaala (50 miles from Kajana and 4 hours passage by steamer) are found sea-salmon, sea-trout (in Finnish, taimen), trout and grayling.

The Finland Steamship Co. have taken on lease the Tourist Hotel for the purpose of giving facilities to sportsmen wishing to visit this part of Finland for the purpose of fishing and shooting. The following kinds of wild fowl, among others, are found: wild duck, capercaillie, blackcock, true hazel-grouse and very rarely ptarmigan. The shooting season is from 15th August to 1st December.

The following notes have been sent to us by an Englishman well acquainted with the district of Kajana, and whose many years' experience as a sportsman gives great importance to his statements:

"Any intending Tourists, who place fishing first, should travel to Kajana, and, after spending a few days there, continue the journey to Vaala. The latter place is undoubtedly the finest fishing ground in Finland. Of course, it may happen at certain times that the fish are off their feed and do not rise well; but, as a general rule, one can reckon upon first-class sport in July and August.

"The accommodation in Vaala is not luxurious, but the average angler is contented with a clean, comfortable bed and wholesome food, which are easily to be procured there.

"A Captain Spolander, resident in Vaala, who speaks English fluently, is always pleased to look after the wants of anglers, and, through him, good clean rooms can be had, and also experienced boatmen.

"A fishing ticket available for the whole season costs Fmk. 10:25 (8/-) and boatmen charge Fmk. 6 (5/- per day); room and food will cost a further Fmk. 5 or 6 per day.

"In any case it is advisable to take up from Helsingfors or Åbo preserved meats, fruit and biscuits.

"As regards rods and baits, the following are suggested:—Rods, 16 to 18 feet; reels holding 100/150 yards of line; flies same as in England and Scotland, sizes varying 3-0, No. 4.; baits, Hardy's 'Halcyon' Spinner. Minnows and spoon bait also provide good sport.

"Fishing from the shore is, as a rule, quite impracticable; as also wading, the river being too deep and the current too dangerous. A pair of strong boots (knee boots for preference) is all that is required. In July, 1907, between 9th and 27th, an angler caught 33 salmon weights ranging from 6½ to 29 lbs., besides numerous trout and grayling."

Helsingfors to Kajana.

The journey by rail from Helsingfors (the Capital of Finland) to Kajana takes 22 hours.

Leaving Helsingfors by the evening train, one would arrive in Kajana the following afternoon. The price of a 2nd Class single

Ticket is Fmks. 23.50 (19/-). Sleeping Cars are attached to the evening trains. Meals are obtained at the various Restaurant Stations en route, where the train stops a sufficient time.

Åbo to Kajana.

Passengers from Åbo leave about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, travelling via Toijala, catching the Kajana train at Riihimäki in the evening.

NOTE.—As the Railway Time Table is subject to frequent alterations, it is always advisable to consult the current number, which can be obtained on board the steamers, or at any of the Agents' Offices.

The Tourist Hotel at Kajana.

This Hotel is a new, clean and comfortable one, and the charges are very moderate. A charge of 2s. per day is made for a single-bedded room, and 3/3 for a double-bedded one.

The Kajana Fishing Grounds are open from 1st June to 15th September, and the charge is 2/6 per rod per day for the lower water.

Fishing is allowed daily from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. to the 31st July, and from August 1st only to 9 p.m.

PASSPORTS.

Passports.—To Russia and Finland passports are **compulsory** and must be visé by a Russian Consul before leaving port of departure.

One passport can cover husband, wife, children, tutor, governess, manservant and maidservant, providing all are British subjects.

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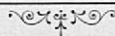
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Åbo	...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Hangö	...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
Helsingfors ...	Hook of Holland	{ Salzbergen Emmerich }	Berlin ...	{ Sassnitz ... Warnemünde ... Kiel ... Vamdrup ... Warnemünde }	Stockholm	
Åbo	...	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
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Åbo	} ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
Hangö							
Helsingfors	... Queenboro'—Vlissingen	{ Wesel ... } { Salzbergen }	Berlin ...	{ Sassnitz—Malmö ... } { Warnemünde—Copenhagen }	Stockholm		
Åbo	} ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
Hangö							
Helsingfors	... Queenboro'—Vlissingen	{ Wesel ... } { Salzbergen }	{ Berlin ... } { Hamburg }	{ Sassnitz ... } { Warnemünde } { Kiel ... } { Vamdrup ... } { Warnemünde }	Stockholm		
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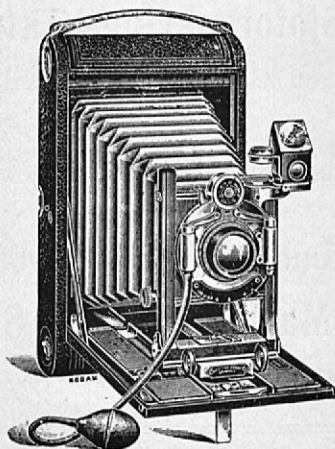
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